Theme summary – Community Safety	
Under this theme the following indicators are included in the corporate basket:	Target
How safe do you feel walking outside in this area alone after dark?	N/A
How safe do you feel walking outside in this area alone in the daytime?	N/A
The number of people reported killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions per 100,000 population	N/A
Overall crime rate per 1,000 population	*
Criminal damage	*
Violent crime (including sexual violence) [using serious violent crime indicator as a proxy measure] Serious violent crime replaced with 'Violence with injury'.	0
Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders	*
First time entrants to the Youth Justice system [Public Health indicator]	*
Ensure the Safe and Effective Use of Custody – custody to be less than or equal to 5% of sentences imposed during 2012/13	

OVERALL PROGRESS

At quarter two 2012/13, we are able to report progress against the annual target for six out of the nine indicators shown above. For four of these indicators we are predicting to achieve the annual target.

The number of first time entrants, and the re-offending rate, are currently slightly improved on the previous year and are currently on track to meet targets. However, the use of custodial sentences is increasing and is now outside the target for the year.

PERFORMANCE

- Overall crime rate per 1,000 population 5,450 crimes recorded April September 2012, equates to 28.4 crimes per 1,000 population, against a target of 60.64. This represents a 7.3% reduction on the same period last year.
- **Criminal damage** 994 incidents of criminal damage recorded April September 2012, against a target of <2,472. This represents a reduction of 20.4% on the same period last year.
- Violence with injury 575 crimes recorded April September, against a target of <1,129.
 This represents an increase of 1.8% on the same period last year, but may well achieve annual target.

- The number of people reported killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions per 100,000 population in the period January to August 2012 there have been 42 people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents. The long-term target for 2020 is <46.
- Local YOS data indicates there were 120 First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System in Q1 & 2, compared to 130 for the same period in the previous year (an 8% reduction year to date). Whilst this continues the improvement trend of recent years, the FTE rate continues to be higher than regional and national averages. PNC (Police National Computer) data also indicates that the number of FTEs has remained higher than regional, family group and England averages. However, the direction of travel is less positive using this measurement, with a slight increase in the rate per 100,000 from 1282 in 2010/11 to 1299 in 11/12. The key limiting factor in achieving the target will be influenced by policing policy within the area. When looking at the North East region, the rate for Tees is significantly higher than for other areas. This is partly a result of the lack of pre-reprimand disposals within the Cleveland Policing area driving up the numbers of First Time Entrants and significantly impacting upon our local performance. At this stage, it is unknown how this indicator will be impacted by the introduction of a new range of out of court disposals, once new legislation through LASPO is enacted.
- Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders: the final 2011~12 position, based on re-offences committed during the period by the cohort of 127 young people who first offended during Jan-March 2011 and who are tracked over a 12 month period was as follows.
 - More young people re-offended and they committed more offences, than in the previous year, with 53 young people (42% of the cohort) committing 163 offences (a rate of 1.28 re-offences, compared to 1.23 for 2010~11).
 - Analysis shows that the increase is accounted for mainly by re-offending of young people at pre-court stage and following release from custody. Significantly, the numbers of offences committed by young people on community orders supervised by the YOS was the lowest since 2005.

For the new cohort of 111 young people who first offended during Jan-March 2012 and who will be tracked over the 2012~13 period, Q2 data indicates a re-offending rate of 0.41 – i.e. 24 re-offenders from the cohort committing a further 46 offences. This compares favourably to a rate of 0.46 for the same period in 2011/12.

• **Custodial sentences** have increased – the current rate of 9.4% reflects 149 court disposals within the period with 14 leading to custodial sentences. This is significantly higher than the 5% for the same period in the previous year (180 court disposals, of which 9 resulted in custody).

ACTIONS TAKEN

- The YOS continues to review the impact policing practice has on FTE numbers and looks to alternative approaches to custody such as restorative programmes aimed at providing more permanent outcomes for young offenders.
- Custodial sentences are reviewed within the service and analysis indicates that these have been appropriate and proportionate outcomes from court given offence seriousness, persistence and / or refusal by the young person to engage in community options.

The service has been reviewing the way in which it delivers a range of services to young people with the express aim of improving engagement and compliance and it is hoped that this may have an impact upon the custodial rate.

CUSTOMER PERCEPTION / SATISFACTION

There are no specific Community Safety customer perception/satisfaction results to report at Q2 2012/13, although the Regional Residents Survey will contain some key theme related results.

RISK

There are no Community Safety related high risks featured in the Corporate Risk Register.

FINANCE

- From the Local Transport Plan the Council is planning on spending £500k on road safety schemes in 2012/13.
- The authority has received Community Safety Grant of £102k from the Home Office for 2012/13.
- New requirements regarding children in custody, to be introduced in 2013, will require
 these children to be treated as looked after children, with further budget pressures arising
 due to Councils picking up the placement costs.